

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : NOVEMBER 15

## THE QUARANTINE INCIDENT.

Unanimous is the verdict of the first-class passengers from the S. S. Makura, recently quarantined here, that the accommodations provided for them on Quarantine Island were very, very far from satisfactory, while the best the quarantine officials appear to offer by way of excuse is that the things complained about were not as bad as they might have been. The passengers are willing to admit that a decided improvement in conditions came about a day before the quarantine period had expired, due to a personal inspection of the quarantine quarters by Doctor Trotter, but this improvement only added to the exasperation felt at the previous neglect.

A number of the passengers of the Makura have called at The Advertiser office in this matter and they have not impressed us as men who would complain over trivialities or as "chronic grouchers." They impress us as sincere in their expressions that it is not so much that they want satisfaction for the inconveniences they have had to submit to as that they want to make a public protest in order that no other ship's passengers may be subjected to a like experience.

We trust that their object will be accomplished. It is certainly no advertisement of value to Honolulu to have travelers speak of the filthiness of our quarantine station, of the poor service given those there detained or of what one of the passengers termed the "gratuitous impertinence" of the clerks connected with the local agency of the Canadian-Australian line. None look for luxuries in a quarantine station, but one does expect cleanliness and a certain amount of disposition on the part of the quarantine station employees to make those in detention comfortable.

## ADVANCE PUBLICITY WILL HELP.

Governor Frear announces that he will urge again, in his message to the legislature, the enactment of a new municipal act for Honolulu, his idea being that this city should be given a complete city government along the lines of an elected commission. The Governor advocated such a plan in his message to the legislature of 1911, and two bills were introduced. The matter proved too far in advance of the capabilities of the legislators, however, and nothing was done. We believe that if the matter is properly agitated between now and the convening of the legislature, and, if possible, a bill along the lines suggested published for public discussion, that no real opposition will be encountered in the house or senate. The advantages of a commission form of government should be made known, in both the English and Hawaiian papers, so that no member of the legislature will be able to plead ignorance of the subject when the bill comes up for enactment. In the same way, the promised direct primary bill should be published in advance and properly aired and explained.

## PREPARING TO PULPIL PARTY PLEDGES.

The proposal that a series of bills be drawn to cover each plank of the Republican territorial platform, to be introduced with the legislature on its opening day and to be fought for as straight "party measures" is one to be commended by everyone except those who retain the belief that the party platform goes out of force with the casting of the ballots. There are a number of things to which the party is pledged in its platform that should be crystallized into law and, to judge the future by the past, the only way that this can be done is by first drafting bills that will stand scrutiny and then introducing them as measures for which each Republican member must vote or be self-proven a traitor to his party and one whose pledge is worthless.

The Republican territorial committee, as we understand the program, is to select a legislative committee to prepare the bills, in cooperation with the Executive, the measures so drafted to be submitted to those who have ideas to be expressed in legislation and to those with the knowledge of how to put the ideas into legal shape, so that when the bills are finally introduced they will fairly represent Republican sentiment and be in such shape as to escape an executive veto and be as nearly as possible proof against an adverse court decision.

Among the important measures to be drafted is one to establish the direct primary; another will deal with the creation of a public utilities commission; a third will have to do with the payment of claims of those who have legitimate claims to present in relation to the destruction of banana trees in the anti-mosquito campaign, while it is not improbable that the question of granting a new charter for the city will also be made a party measure.

The early preparation of such bills is proper, businesslike and in the nature of a guarantee that the Republican majority in the legislature is going to carry out its platform pledges. As such the move is to be heartily endorsed. We understand that the Governor has in course of preparation at least two of the measures particularly mentioned in connection with the work of the legislative committee of the party—"steering committee" it is being dubbed, for some inexplicable reason—and we take for granted that these drafts will be accepted by the committee.

## AFTER AN OPEN DOOR FOR EMIGRANTS.

A campaign has been instituted in the Japanese press to induce the government to take steps to secure entry rights for Japanese emigrants into those countries which now have exclusion laws or "gentlemen's agreements" whereby Japanese immigration is practically forbidden. The Tokio Asahi, one of the leading vernacular papers of Japan, is leading in this campaign and refers particularly to the United States as one of the countries to which the Japanese desire to migrate and can not. Declaring that the government should "find proper outlets for the emigration of the people," because of the increasing population and the increasing cost of living, the Asahi says:

The United States, a country whither the Japanese yearn to emigrate, has closed her doors against the Japanese because of her anti-Japanese fever. The same fever is burning keenly in Australia; it is present in China also. In the South American states we already hear rumors of the anti-Japanese fever fermenting, even before any appreciable number of Japanese have emigrated thither. The doors of all countries seem to be zealously closed against the entry of the Japanese. The excessive growth of the population at home is naturally exercising severe pressure upon the people who are thus shut up at home. Thanks to the development of her colonies effected of late years, Japan has been able to send a fair number of the people out of the country. For instance, 120,000 Japanese have migrated to Chosen; 30,000 to Kwantung district; 15,000 to Saghalien, and 20,000 to Formosa. But the total of these emigrants does not represent even half of the number which is annually added to the Japanese population. Even if one includes in the calculation about 60,000 settlers in Hawaii, 40,000 in China proper, 20,000 in the United States, and 10,000 in other countries, Japan's prestige as shown in her colonial policy is in a very pitiful condition.

The Asahi concludes by hoping that the government will put forward its best efforts to ameliorate the adverse foreign sentiments against the Japanese immigrants, and thereby relieve the people from the severe pressure of the growing population.

## POPULAR VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

Complete details of the popular vote polled for President on Tuesday of last week are still missing, the figures we have being those compiled on Saturday, from incomplete returns. These figures give the vote as follows: Democratic, 6,470,601; Republican, 5,219,109; Bull Moose, 4,299,077. This accounts for a total of 14,288,786, out of the estimated fifteen and a half million. In the election of 1908, the total vote registered was 14,887,133.

Tables, covering a full twenty-year period, from 1892 to 1912, present many facts especially interesting at this moment. The total vote cast for presidential electors has grown from 11,881,408 in 1888 to 14,887,133 in 1908. This indicates that the vote of 1908 was about thirty per cent greater than that of 1888. An examination of the totals to reach the elections during that twenty-year period, however, shows marked fluctuations in the number of votes cast and in the increase during the four-year periods from one election to another.

The total vote of 1892, for example, 12,043,603, is a gain of about 6 1/2 per cent over that of 1888, and the vote of 1896, 13,813,243, is nearly fifteen per cent larger than that of 1892. The vote of 1900, 13,964,518, is about one per cent in excess of that of 1896, and that of 1904, 13,523,519, is actually less than that of 1900, while that of 1908, 14,887,133, is about ten per cent in excess of that of 1904. Had the percentage of gain in 1912 been as great as that shown by the vote of 1908, the total number of votes cast would have considerably exceeded sixteen million.

The tables in question show not only the total vote cast for each of the leading parties, Democrat and Republican, but also that cast for the candidates of other parties—Prohibition, Socialist, Labor, Populist, etc. The vote cast for the candidate of the Prohibition Party shows very slight changes, having been in 1888, 250,125; in 1892, 271,058; in 1896, 141,676; in 1900, 200,166; in 1904, 239,257, and in 1908, 252,683. The Socialist vote, which first appeared in the official records of 1896 under the title of "Socialist Labor," was in that year 36,454; in 1900, Socialist 94,768, Socialist Labor 32,751; in 1904, Socialist 402,460, Socialist Labor 33,724, and in 1908, Socialist 420,820, and Socialist Labor 13,825. The Populist vote, which first makes its appearance in the record in 1892, was in that year 1,027,329; in 1896, it was merged with the Democratic vote under the title of "Democrat-Populist" and can not therefore be separately stated; in 1900, it was 50,232; in 1904, 114,753, and in 1908, 28,131.

The tables which follow show the total vote cast in the United States and total for the Democrat and Republican parties, respectively, in the presidential elections from 1888 to 1908, and the total vote cast in each State in 1908 and the number for the Democrat and Republican electors, respectively.

Year	Total Vote	Democrat	Republican	Plurality
1888	11,881,408	5,540,050	5,444,337	95,713
1892	12,043,603	5,554,414	5,190,802	363,612
1896	13,813,243	6,467,946	7,035,638	567,692
1900	13,964,518	6,358,071	7,219,530	861,459
1904	13,523,519	5,084,191	7,028,834	2,544,343
1908	14,887,133	6,409,106	7,679,008	1,269,900

\*Democrat-Populist.  
Popular vote in 1908 for presidential electors by principal political parties and by States:

State	Total	Demo	Repub	State	Total	Demo	Repub
Alabama	103,809	74,374	25,308	Nebraska	266,799	131,099	126,907
Arkansas	152,126	87,015	56,700	Nevada	24,526	11,212	10,775
California	386,587	127,492	214,398	N. Hampshire	89,592	33,655	53,149
Colorado	263,577	126,644	123,700	New Jersey	467,198	182,567	265,326
Connecticut	189,969	68,255	122,915	New York	1,632,350	667,468	870,070
Delaware	48,024	22,071	25,014	N. Carolina	252,310	136,995	114,937
Florida	49,360	31,104	10,654	N. Dakota	94,582	32,885	57,680
Georgia	132,794	72,413	41,692	Ohio	1,121,588	502,721	572,312
Idaho	97,288	36,192	52,621	Oklahoma	255,228	122,363	110,474
Illinois	1,154,751	450,795	629,929	Oregon	110,889	38,049	62,536
Indiana	721,126	358,262	348,993	Pennsylvania	1,267,443	448,778	745,779
Iowa	494,770	290,771	275,216	Rhode Island	72,317	24,706	43,945
Kansas	375,946	161,209	197,216	S. Carolina	66,398	62,290	3,605
Kentucky	490,687	244,092	235,711	S. Dakota	114,775	40,266	67,536
Louisiana	75,146	35,403	66,987	Tennessee	292,472	137,602	154,870
Maine	238,581	115,908	116,513	Texas	108,611	42,601	61,038
Maryland	456,926	155,543	265,966	Vermont	52,654	11,496	39,552
Massachusetts	541,749	175,771	325,580	Virginia	137,066	82,946	52,753
Michigan	331,304	109,401	196,843	Washington	183,879	58,691	106,062
Minnesota	66,904	60,287	4,363	W. Virginia	258,151	111,418	137,869
Mississippi	715,874	346,574	347,203	Wisconsin	454,435	166,632	247,747
Missouri	68,822	29,326	32,333	Wyoming	37,600	14,918	20,846

## EMPLOYEES OF THE PEOPLE.

The press of Tokio is undertaking to chide Japanese officials for the attitude they assume towards the public, announcing that the time for kowtowing has passed. Inasmuch as Honolulu is soon to have a new set of officials in power it may not be amiss to republish what the Nichi Nichi has to say: What is true in Tokio is true here. Says that publication:

"That the government officials should behave with rudeness towards the people is an established fact in Japan. If perchance an official should behave politely, he is apt to be admired as an official of democratic idea. However high their official ranks are, they are none but the public servants of the citizens, for they are paid from the public coffers. They have ranks according to their talents and services; so that they may either get proud towards their inferiors or bow and cringe before their superiors as they like; but they have no more right to assume a haughty, domineering attitude towards the people than an employee has towards an employer. During the feudal times there were distinctive classes such as the samurai, the tradesmen, and others; so that it was natural that the Samurai should have commanded respect peculiar to their class.

"But at present we recognize no classes whatever. The officials do not constitute a distinctive or privileged class, they are merely the employees of the people, so that they have not the slightest right to look down on ordinary people as if they were insects or animals, as the officials at present do. The very fact that the people are apt to admire too much those officials who behave politely, proves the undue respect in which the people hold the officials. The officials of so-called democratic ideas are only behaving in the manner they should behave. The pride of the officials so much complained of plainly proves that they do not comprehend the meaning of constitutionalism. So long as these unconstitutional officials overrun the government offices, the work of political reorganization is impossible; for it is the very absurd notions which these officials entertain of themselves, which give rise to so much of the official red-tapism."

## EPITOMIZES REASON FOR THANKSGIVING.

Governor Wilson Issues Usual Proclamation, Which Is Unusual One.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
PRINCETON, New Jersey, November 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—As Governor of New Jersey, President-elect Woodrow Wilson today issued his annual Thanksgiving Day proclamation, drawing attention to the conduct of the political campaign just closed. "Without violence or passion,"

The proclamation said: "Another year of prosperity and peace has passed by. The life of the State and Nation has not been disturbed by war or pestilence or disaster of any kind. We have been free to choose our own ways, and we have gone through the varied sections of a great political campaign without violence or passion. The hope of our people has been attended with an increase of their lives, and God has been very gracious to us in all His dealings."

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, with one swoop, has abolished the time-honored public drinking cup from railroad cars, vessels, and other conveyances operated in interstate traffic and from depots and waiting rooms of common carriers.

This sweeping order against "any drinking cup, glass or vessel for common use," effective immediately, is in the interest of the nation's health, and was the direct result of an investigation by the United States public health service, a branch of the treasury department, which holds the drinking cup to be a menace as a carrier of disease.

A drinking cup, it is said, may contain thousands of bacteria from disease-infected persons.

Mr. MacVeigh's action constituted an amendment to the interstate quarantine regulation.

Sherman Allen, assistant secretary of the treasury, stirred by the revelations of the public health service, and the fact that twenty-six States already have laws forbidding the use of the common drinking cup, recommended the action to Mr. MacVeigh, and was sustained by the solicitor of the treasury department as to the secretary's legal power to issue the order.

Treasury officials recommend that travelers equip themselves with a clean sheet of white paper which, by adroit folding, can be turned into a drinking cup. The "soldier's cup" of childhood days, will easily serve the purpose.

Common carriers may now provide drinking cups only in case they are thoroughly cleansed by washing in boiling water after use by each individual.

ively, and played a strong game throughout, but the Tokio player out-classed him.

## LONGWORTH LOSES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 14.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Congressman Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of former President Roosevelt, who was a candidate upon the regular Republican ticket to succeed himself, has been defeated. The result of the official count of the ballots was made public this morning, and gives Longworth's successful rival for congressional honors the lead by ninety votes.

## PUBLIC DRINKING CUP MUST BE ABOLISHED.

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## HAWAII GOT ON THE RUBBER MAP

Experts Attracted by Exhibition Talk of Visiting the Islands Soon.

Hawaii is to be visited in the near future by some of the rubber experts who had their interest aroused in the prospective rubber output of the islands by the exhibit of the Hawaiian product at the International Rubber and Allied Trades Exposition, held in New York in September and October.

W. A. Anderson of the Nabiku Rubber Company of Maui, who had charge of the exhibit from Hawaii, says that the island booth, though modest as compared with those of Ceylon, Malaysia, the Philippines and Brazil, was splendidly located and attractive in appearance. The islanders did not expect to compete with these foreign booths, inasmuch as their entire expenses were defrayed by their respective national or colonial governments, while the Hawaiian booth had to depend entirely on resources other than governmental to see it through. The expense of renting space and fitting up the booth was paid for by subscriptions of the Nabiku Rubber Company, the Hawaiian-American Rubber Company, the promotion committee, Alexander & Baldwin and the Pacific Development Company, and there is a small deficit yet to be canceled. The expenses of the commissioners were paid by themselves personally, the exhibit being furnished by the four rubber plantations and the promotion committee.

## Plenty of Interest.

"A great deal of interest was shown in Hawaii," reports Mr. Anderson, "and all, apparently, very kindly. Several brokers and manufacturers who have visited all the known rubber-producing countries in the course of their business development, declared their intention of including Hawaii in their next itinerary, and all expressed themselves as desirous of assisting us in any way possible. I think only one manufacturer of all these was aware that we were producing rubber in commercial quantity, and this one was surprised at the size of our exhibit. The manager of the exposition, Synaies Manders, made every possible effort to help Hawaii.

"With the exception of the Philippines and Hawaii, each of the countries exhibiting crude rubber gave receptions, Brazil serving coffee as a part of its refreshments, and receiving the Brazilian ambassador as its most distinguished guest.

## Plenty of Boosting.

"A noticeable feature of the exposition was the amount of advertising done by these several countries. With the exception of Hawaii, every exhibitor had special literature published for the occasion, and some kept hired agents circulating on the entire floor distributing the literature, advertising their countries in a general way. Brazil and Malaysia each maintained a moving picture show, open, free, afternoons and evenings. This, together with the advertisements I saw throughout the country of moving pictures illustrating the crude rubber industry, might well be made a part of the projected Maui promotion scheme now under preparation. There appeared to me no good reason why 'A Day on a Hawaiian Rubber Plantation' should not prove as attractive as the advertisements I did see of 'A Day in Malaysia.'

## On the Rubber Map.

"Our participation in the exposition put Hawaii on the map as a rubber-producing country, with known possibilities represented by rubber from its plantations and from its newly found endemic forest trees. It served to distribute a considerable amount of general promotion literature, and especially of the agricultural possibilities. More particularly, it placed our rubber where it could be seen by every broker and user in New York, and, I believe, was seen by most of them, and furnished opportunity for making acquaintance with many of these. A great deal was learned as to the method of curing and packing the product, which will make it of more value to the manufacturer. And our new gum was brought to the attention of the leaders of the rubber industry in the country.

## The Straight Tip.

"Incidentally, the exposition gave the opportunity to answer correctly the question asked by one of our visitors, 'Are the Philippines in Honolulu?' 'I am obliged to report that our supply of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee's literature was quite inadequate. All the Primers and 'Agricultural Possibilities in Hawaii' were exhausted during the first few days. On the third day 500 copies of the new folder arrived, and by careful husbanding we managed to make them last five days. We could have used four times as much as we had."

Secretary Wood of the promotion committee has already had Bouine, the motion picture expert, go to Maui to look over the rubber section, with a view to making motion pictures of the industry.

## AFTER TIMBER VALUE.

NEW YORK, November 14.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The United States government today began suit against James B. Haggis, receiver of the Anaconda Company, to recover \$2,512,954, which, it is alleged by the government, is the value of the timber illegally cut by that company. It is understood that other suits are to follow.

## A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

"Disgraceful affair at the club. Cholly and Ferdie came to blows. 'Nothing so very disgraceful about that.' 'But they allowed themselves to be held apart by a couple of bellhops, and they were very small bellhops, at that.'—Kansas City Journal.

The Turkish Balkan War will be the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Public Question Club to be held this evening at the home of Professor Gilmore in Mauna Valley.

## THE FIRST SYMPTOM

Every Woman and Girl Should Correct Any Thinning of the Blood and Prevent Anaemia.

Bloodlessness is one of the greatest enemies of growing girls and young women. So stealthily and gradually does it afflict them that the disease is often well advanced before it is detected. Therefore it is important to note the first symptoms and check the thinning of the blood.

Mrs. Lewis R. Borland, of Fresno, Minn., who cured herself with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, says:

"When I was about twelve years old I took a severe cold, which left me in a weakened condition. I thought nothing of it at first but kept getting weaker until I was confined to my bed for a day or so at a time. I was pale and did not have a particle of color. I had severe dizzy spells with a fainting sensation and became so sick that I had to leave school. My appetite was poor and I ate hardly enough to keep me from starving. My parents thought I was going into quick consumption and were alarmed at my condition.

"I tried different remedies without relief until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They had cured a cousin, when she was suffering as I did, and my parents decided to have me try the pills. They proved the turning point in my life for I got well in a short time. I have never had to use the medicine since and can truthfully say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were the means of giving me my present good health."

These pills make the new blood that dispels the "always tired" feeling and the continual backaches. They banish headaches, low spirits and fits of nervousness.

A helpful booklet, "Building Up the Blood," will be sent free to any address on request. It will show you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have accomplished in cases like your own.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have repeatedly cured anemia, indigestion, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica. All druggists sell them or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Adv.

## HOPE TO HAVE FULL AMOUNT ON HAND ON THANKSGIVING DAY

In the course of a few days the King's Daughters will make their preliminary announcement as to the progress of their building fund campaign, and from then on until Thanksgiving Day will make a strenuous campaign to bring in the remainder of the \$75,000 fund.

The sixty women who comprise the flying squad of the King's Daughters and to whom has been assigned the duty of bringing in the thousands of dollars necessary to construct the home in Kaimuki where ground has already been broken for the foundations, are making a thorough canvass of the lists of names which have been handed them. On each of the sixty lists are the names of twenty residents, and these are to be solicited for subscriptions to the building fund. There have been some generous responses and when the final two weeks of the campaign is well under way, it is expected that funds will fairly roll in.

"It never occurred to me a quarter of a century ago when I contributed to a King's Daughters' fund in Des Moines, Iowa," said an elderly woman, yesterday, one who may be considered in the near future for entrance to the new home, "that I would ever be in need of the shelter of the Daughters and any home they could give me. I had been reared in a family of what was considered then as wealth; had had an education which was completed in an Eastern school and returned to my parents' home accomplished in many of the arts. I remember contributing to a King's Daughters' fund then, but if never came into my wildest dreams that I would ever be considered as an object for assistance by this same organization. I can only say that those whose attention is called to it and who are solicited for funds, should do so, for they never know when the day may come when they, too, may need the comfort of such a home as the King's Daughters provide."

On Thanksgiving Day the building fund will be closed, and on that day the ladies hope to have the hoped-for \$75,000 on hand.

## HER HOBBY IS JAPANESE VERSE

Miss Charlotte B. De Forest, daughter of Dr. J. H. De Forest, will arrive today on the Manchuria from a year's furlough in America, on her way to Japan. She will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Scudder and will speak at the Central Union Church Sunday evening, at which time the second sacred music will be given. Miss De Forest is a woman of broad culture and education, a graduate of Smith College and a master of the Japanese language. Her favorite recreation is the writing of Japanese poems for which she has received much praise and fame.

Miss De Forest has been living in Kobe, Japan, for a number of years and it was in that country, at Sendai, that her father who was a reverently respected in this community, died last year. The Japanese are now erecting a memorial church in his honor.

Geese have been brought in from Littleton yesterday by order of Mayor Chastain and is being held at the police station, accused of breaking into the Cashier Station store.